THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

GOLDSBORO' PATRIOT.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.] "CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY AND EQUALITY." [PRICE—$2 50 PER ANNUM

VOL. 1. GOLDSBORO', N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1849. NO. 18.

THE GOLDSBORO' PATRIOT,

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms.--The "PATRIOT" is published every Saturday at $2 50 per annum, *in advance*. If payment be delayed three months, $3 00 will invariably be charged.

To Clubs of five, or more, the Patriot will be furnished at the reduced price of $2 00 per copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates, to-wit: $1 per square, for the first, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. Fifteen lines, or less, counted as a square.

Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.

A discount of 33 1-3 per cent. to those who advertise by the year.

*** Letters to the Editor must be POST PAID, or they may not be attended to.

LOST

A promissory note for $13 20c drawn by Francis J. Prentiss, and made payable to R. Castix or bearer, it was given about the last of June or the first of July, all persons are cautioned against trading for the same, and any person returning it, will be suitably rewarded.

F. L. CASTIX.

Waynesboro' August 4, 1849.

A. & S. TAYLOR,

COMMISSION DEALERS IN

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 136 Pearl Street, New York.

☞ Agents for the sale of W. B. Carlock's Patent Seamless Bags.

August 2, 1849. 17-1y

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the estate of Theophilus T. Simms, and also letters of administration *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, upon the estate of Robert Simms, dec'd. at May term 1849 of Wayne County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estates, to make immediate settlements. And all persons having claims against either of the said estates, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JNO. A. GREEN, Ad'm.

June 5th 1849.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his

TRACT OF LAND,

Near Smithfield, N. C. containing 1940 Acres. A large portion of it lies on Neuse River, and is in good farming order. The Land is so situated that it could be sold in separate tracts, there being two good DWELLING HOUSES on it about one mile apart.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call on me, as I am determined to sell.

BRYAN SMITH.

Johnston County, May 21, 1849. 7—6t

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!!

THIS, all will admit is good advice, but how to do it, is the question which can be solved most effectually by calling in at the shop, South East, corner of Chesnut and East Center St., where is on hand at all times, abundance of *Ice, Lemons, Mint, Gingerpop*, and other *Cool-er-if-ics*.

KENEDY & SANDFORD.

ON HAND.

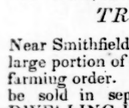
Oranges, Raisins, Candies, Crockery and Tin Ware, Sugar and Coffee, Tea, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, Tobacco and Segars, Pine Apples, Smoking Tobacco, and every thing that is pleasing to the taste and cooling to the system.

K. & S.

Goldsboro' July 7, 1849. 13—tf.

CHARLES J. NELSON,

COACH-MAKER, &C.,



RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow-citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he has recently enlarged his business—considerably increased his former stock, and thereby has proportionably increased his facilities for the prompt and faithful performance of all jobs committed to his care, as

Carriage Maker and general Trimmer,

Undertaker and Harness dealer.

Also, *Blacksmith work*, in all its various branches.

He has selected his workmen with a view to their skill, competency and industrious habits, and as he usually superintends his whole business in person, and hoping to be able to give general satisfaction, he earnestly solicits a share of public patronage.

He occupies the old stand in Waynesboro'.

Waynesboro' April 21, 1849. 2-tf

MANTUA MAKING

MRS. M. A. FOULKS respectfully informs the public generally that she has located herself in the town of Goldsboro' and intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantua-making in all its different branches, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

Goldsboro', April 14, 1849. 1tf.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty there is nothing to man more comely than liberty."—MILTON.

When the dance of the shadows
At the daybreak is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun,
When he sinks in his glory
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet
To blaze in the blue,
There is beauty—but where is the beauty to see
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above
Like a collar of light,
On the bosom of love—
When the moon in her mildness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky,
There's is beauty—but earth has no beauty to see
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill;
There is beauty—but where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad-beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chant in the brake;
In the voice of the echo,
Unbound in the woods;
In the warbling of streams,
And the foaming of floods;
There is beauty—but where is the beauty to see
Like the thrice hallowed sight of a nation when free?

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charges of a column
Of plumes on the plain;
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading,
The paths of the deep;
There is beauty—but where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free?

MARRIAGE.

Nature and nature's God smiles propitiously upon the Union that is sweetened by love and sacrificed by the law. The sphere of our affections is enlarged and our pleasure takes a wide range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving and restless speculation, and cheated into misery by fertile hopes—the mad victim of untamed passions and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He follows a path—wider and nobler than the road to self-agrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers, and illuminated by clearer light.

A BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.

Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life is impregnated with death—health is made to operate its own destruction!—The food that nourishes contains the elements of decay: the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along our paths. Notwithstanding that is the truth so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before your eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! we see our friends and neighbors perishing among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell shall, perhaps, give the next fruitless warning to the world?

From the Washington Union.

MOTES AND BEAMS.

"Mrs. Jones, you are worse than the Hottypots; you have soured all the milk in the cellar by playing a thunder storm."
Mrs Partington.

"Make good roads and good harbors, take the Republic, and keep your heads cool, your bowels open, and your feet warm."—*Dr. Taylor on the Constitution.*

"Had you seen but these *roads* before they were made,
You would have held up your hands and blessed General Wade."
[*Irish Engineer.*

In the early days of Christianity, it was ascertained that he who was the most particular to observe a mote in the eye of his neighbor had a confounded large beam in his own eye, which, in his disinterested benevolence towards his fellow, he had never been able to discover. This extraordinary circumstance is still apparent even to the most skeptical at the present day, when the Second Washington is king, and fly-time is the "heroic age."

Speaking of *motes*, we recollect once to have heard of a Dutch farmer who went out to mow. About 11 o'clock in the day, after a good piece of timothy had been laid as flat as the hopes of Fuller, of the Evening Mirror—who came very near being made marshal of New York, and missed it—the Dutchman repaired to the spring-house to take a drink of buttermilk. Soon he received from the hands of his wife a stone crock which contained a gallon or more of the tears of butter, and raising it to his lips in hasty adoration, drank a quart before he took a breath. At this moment, however, his eye rested upon the surface of the buttermilk in the crock, and he started with astonishment, exclaiming, "Molly, what is this in the buttermilk?" "Why, la, Hans," said she, "you are always seeing motes in everything."

"A damned pretty mote this is," said he, (pulling out a green bull frog that would weigh a pound) "to sit on his hams and look a man in the face."

Such a *mote* as the old Dutchman saw in his crock we have seen about the White House at the present hour: and unless something is speedily done to destroy the nuisance, there will be a terrible hopping next winter in the whig buttermilk. By the way, the term "WHIG" took its name from *whey*, and that is the next thing to *buttermilk*—the former being a relic of cheese-making, and the latter of churning. But to proceed with the canonicals: The practice of hunting after *motes* is not only unprofitable, but it is impertinent, and unless speedily stopped, will play the deuce with sore-eyed people. If the democratic clerks in the service of the United States at Washington would throw up their appointments on a day certain, and leave the Second Washington and his cabinet to do their own business in the best way they could, the wheels of government would be stopped at once; and those who would rejoice over a solitary removal for opinion's sake would laugh out of the *other corner* of their mouths when convinced that the experience of years had been swapped for a bevy of young whigs whose names could fill up the rolls, and whose hands could grasp the salaries on pay day, but who could no more perform the duties of their offices than the devil could officiate at the government church in the President's Square on a feast day.

The acute action of the *liver* and *lights* of Taylorism—the Intelligencer and Republic—satisfies us that our medicine has been properly applied, and that it was greatly needed. They howl like spaniels suddenly scalded, and streak it through the ranks of the American people like the aforesaid animals with tin-pots filled with gravel stones tied to their illustrious tails.—Their grumblinfi is our delight. Their endeavor to pull out motes from our eyes while their own are full of beams, is supremely ridiculous. Their snarling is music to our ears, and their biting is a pleasant irritation to the skin in these days of condensed perspiration. "What!" say they, "find fault with such a general as Zachary Washington? How mendacious! His illustrious name is too sacred even to be mentioned by a democrat: and his honesty being purely whig honesty. (*not ultra*) is of such a nature that it cannot be handled without manifest injury." We always thought there was something tender about the peace administration of the General of two bloody wars—that it would not do to be over-nice in our inquiries as to his fitness or unfitness for the chief magistracy; but we did not think the American press had become so servile as to advocate the muzzling of an independent paper, because it was persevering enough to ascertain the truth and bold enough to proclaim it.

We presume that the General will soon dress himself in lamb skins and green shoes, and attend the Peace Convention in Paris, as a delegate from the western empire. How pretty he would look there, sitting between Friar Tuck and Boernerges Giddings, swearing like Sir Peter Teazle, that he'll be d—d if he is in a passion, and if he is not a friend of peace. We would give a month's salary to see him squatting among the peace-makers like old Blucher amid a council of burgomasters, sucking his finger nails, and growling like a bear with the erysipelas.

Should the Second Washington visit Europe he had better get letters of introduction from Daniel Webster and Senator Seward. He will then be known at court, which is a great thing for a modest man who never travelled, and who leaves everything to his advisers. The papers of the *neuter gender* of the United States, which for the most part believe in whigery, and pretend to be passive, are responsible for the election of the Second Washington.—They made him by *fancy sketches*, and it is not strange that they should feel sad when they see the tinsled glory pulled off from him like the plumes from the silly jack-daw of the fable.

We are sick of half way men and measures. Give us something sweet or bitter, something cold or hot; but away with this lukewarm administration, which the American people will spew out of their mouth, as neither hot nor cold.

But it is desecration to attack the follies of the Second Washington; it is unrighteous to expose the falsehoods and the frauds perpetrated in the name of the convention held at the slaughter-house in Philadelphia on the national Sabbath. Let us recur to the past. When Andrew Jackson became the President of the United States by the almost unanimous voice of the American people, who censured him, his person, his acts, his policy—who pulled his nose—who beat tin pans and cleavers under his windows—who caricatured him as a *hog* and an *ape* roasted him upon gridirons, defamed the character of his dear wife and hurried her to an early grave—who were the Jack Downings and the X Y Z's, the Aristides and the Nindexes who filled the papers of the country with their vile slanders, their foul falsehoods, their diabolical hints, and their damnable innuendoes? Ay, the men who could throw stones at us when we were in power want the *bullets melted* which we fire back at them now that they are on the stand of the republic.

We will not boil the peas for these sinners to put in their shoes on their pilgrimage to the shrine of Truth. They must take it rough and tumble, and he who cries *clubs*, ought never to cry *quits*. We esteem the Second Washington for all his virtues and all his good deeds, but we cannot swallow his *presidential* follies, even if he has seven men in black gowns to help him out of or into difficulty. The manner in which he made the Secretary of the Interior is enough to sicken his best friends of his *independent* action; and the manner in which he lets the cabinet *outvote* him—for votes have been taken there, as we are informed—is enough to condemn the committee of the whole. We would smile if it was not upon such a serious occasion. The present administration is one continued *low comedy* from day to day, and if Europe does not laugh herself into fits at our performances, it is because she has a busy time regulating her own families, and cutting the throats of her most energetic children. There was a removal of a second lieutenant of the revenue service the other day—Mr J. Ross Browne. The *Republic* intimates that he was a landsman or freshwater sailor. Now, the American people know that this officer had served his time on board of a whaleman; that he published a work last year upon the whale fishery, with plates, which has been spoken of in the highest manner by the press of the United States and of Europe; that he has actually pulled more ropes and sailed more miles than all the new appointment put together. Yet how easy it is to forget to inquire in regard to a political enemy, and how unjustly does the organ of the Second Washington deal with our friends. We never believed that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State ran after the Executive cow the morning she kicked over her milk pail at the approach of the coal man, nor did we ever say that Mr. Clayton lost his shoe in the race and fell into the canal. We have enough to do to tell facts as they occur, without indulging in the poetry of the Intelligencer or the Epic prise of the Republic; but this we do say—that there is a *screw loose* somewhere, and something almighty rotten *in Denmark*, and those who don't believe it had better call upon the late treasurer of the Rough and Ready Club for the items.

A zealous whig farmer, a strong advocate for "protection to home industry," determined that he would carry his doctrine to the fullest extent, by living entirely within himself. To do this it was necessary to go into the manufacturing business generally; and to enable him to carry out his favorite plan, he first built a blacksmith shop, erected a forge, bought a bellows, anvil, and all the necessary tools. The first rainy day (the manufacturing business was all to be carried on in rainy weather) the old gentleman and his son John repaired to the shop, and commenced operation—John acting as blower and striker. The iron was heated, and a horse shoe was attempted. In this, however, the old gentleman did not succeed. Then followed an effort to make an iron wedge, then a pick, and a hoe, but in every instance he made the little end the biggest, and punched the hole on the wrong side. At last, in a fit of desperation, he exclaimed, "Blow the fire, John, blow the fire; I'll show you that I can make something." John commenced blowing, and the old man rammed the huge bar of iron into the fire; and when it was heated to a white heat, drew it forth, all hissing and sparkling, and running to a bucket of water, exclaimed as he plunged the metal into the colling liquit, "There now, I have made a devil of a big FIZ!"—and then went to dinner.

The present administration, like the old farmer, has at length found out that all it can do is to make a big FIZ: and we presume it will soon fade away like a lead pencil mark before the rubber of democracy, and sink into a voiceless sepulchre as the shadow of a shade of the

"HEROIC AGE."

MOUNT VERNON.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes a melancholy picture of the ruin and desolation of Mount Vernon. The road is almost impassable, the fences are broken, the gates off the hinges, and the ground overgrown with weeds and thistles. Even the tomb which holds the dust of Washington is crumbling. The writer justly says:

"The present proprietor, Mr. Washington, is quite a young man, and we have heard that he is willing to sell the old mansion with several hundred acres of the land to the National Government. He, of course will not sell it to strangers. We do not believe that any person ever visited this hallowed spot without going away with the conviction that the purchase of it should be made by Congress. Let the nation own it and fit it up in a manner worthy of the republic and of the illustrious dead, whose life was one uninterrupted flow of the highest and purest actions that ever marked the family of man. It is disreputable that it should longer remain in its present state. If we had Mount Vernon in old Massachusetts; if Washington had been her son, and his body was laid within her mould, how the spot would be treasured in our hearts, and beautified by our hands! The people of our Commonwealth would count it as their richest treasure, and our maidens would keep the tomb dressed with perennial freshness."

FITZ HENRY WARREN HOAXED.—The Ohio *Statesman* is responsible for the following real good one:

Some wags about the "Scott" Post Office, Adams Co, Ohio, hearing that the workers of the guillotine, in the General Post Office, at Washington were so anxious for victims; that all that was wanting was to poke a head at them, and off it came, sent on the name of a person for P. M. at Scott, to try them, and off came the head of the old Post Master, a very respectable Whig and excellent officer, and in goes one of the real sort of fellows, a Whig also! So disgusted are some of those doing business at that office that they have ordered their mail matter sent to neighboring offices.

KENTUCKY.—The Yeoman says. "We learn from a whig that it is the intention of many members of that party, after the election, to get up petitions all over the State, requesting Messrs Clay and Underwood to resign their seats in the United States Senate, if, as they believe the vote of the people goes strongly against emancipation. The people of Kentucky will never be satisfied to be represented in the Senate of the United States by two southern men with *Northern Principles.*"—*Charleston Mercury.*

MISSOURI.—The Metropolitan, the State paper, published at Jefferson, says "The unanimity which we have found to exist among the Democrats, with whom we have conversed since the publication of Clayton's appeal, is truely gratifying. In fact it is neither more nor less than we expected. We have not heared [illegible] of the Democratic party expressed pleased with the appeal [illegible] condemn it, out and out, [illegible] author as an apostate from whom there remains no a[illegible]

Char[illegible]

SMART AND GOOD.—The [illegible] paper says that "all the bl[illegible] locofocos about removals fr[illegible] disturb *a hair on Taylor's* [illegible] the Newark Eagle wittily

"They don't *desire* to do [illegible] *barber's* business. All they [illegible] to desist from disturbing *The hair of other people.*"

RICH SCISSORINGS.

What effect did Cain's murder of his brother have on Abel's wife? Made her miserable (miss her Abel.)

It is recommended to have the sails of ships made of silk, for it has always been noticed that silk umbrellas *go* much faster than cotton.

"Lord!" said Mrs. Partington, "what monsters them cotton planters must be.—I'm told one on em has as many as a hundred *hands!*"

A gentleman putting his arms about a young lady's neck the other day, and disarranging her frills, was tartly informed that she considered it rather *ruff* treatment.

At a wedding the other day, one of the guests, who often is a little absent minded, observed gravely, "I have often remarked that there have been more women than men married this year."

Young people will fall in love just now whether they wish to or not. The weather is so hot, they melt and *run together*, in spite of all exertions to the contrary.

An old offender was lately brought before a learned justice of the peace. The constable, as a preliminary, informed his worship that he had in custody John Simmons, *alias* Jones, *alias* Smith. "Very well," said the magistrate, "I will try the two women first; bring in *Alice Jones.*"

A down east editor says nothing is sweeter than a warm ardent kiss from one we love, unless it is molasses. This is corroborated by the following couplet from a modern Juliet to a Romeo:

Enduring as time is my love for you,
Sweet as molasses, and as sticky too.

They don't call the political prints "our party press," in New Jersey; they are styled "our *side-er* presses.

MUTUAL FEELING.—"Will you pay me my bill, sir," said a tailor in Charles street, to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a feet.

"Do you owe anybody anything, sir?" asked the wag.

"No sir," said the tailor.

"Then you can afford to wait!" and he walked off.

A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wits end yet; so turning to his creditor he says:

"Are you in debt to any body?'

'Yes sir,' says the tailor.

'Well, why the devil don't you pay?'

'Because I can't get the money.'

'That's my case, sir, I'm glad to see you can appreciate my condition—give us your hand!"

"Sister are you happy?"

"Yes, deacon, I feel as though I was in Beelzebub's bosom."

"Not in Beelzebub's?"

"Well, some one of the patrtarch's; I don't care which."—*Knapp's experience.*

A German prince having in a dream seen three rats, one fat, one lean, the third blind, sent for a celebrated Bohemian gipsy, and demanded an explanation.

"The fat rat," said the sorceress, "is your prime minister, the lean rat your people, and the blind rat yourself."

"Who's that you are drinking with?" asked Jem of a friend.

"Oh! young A——, a very nice fellow, who will soon be of age, when he comes into a fine property—a real good fellow, with the exception of some trifling faults."

"That's nothing," said Jem. "For, of course, when he becomes of age, his *minor* faults will disappear."

George the Second, being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for having published a specious king's speech

THE PATRIOT.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1849.

Our editorials are never *rich*, but are at this time very *meagre* indeed, and we hope that we will receive the kind indulgence of our readers, as the "*writing editor*" is not in the *humor* to write—he is no doubt engaged in reading Burke's description of Stanly, or he may be probably engaged in calculating the result of the late election. We hope therefore, that we, ourselves, may go entirely clear as to the matter editorial.

Our reports to-day are not official—we give them as received from different sources, and will, in our next, be able to give the true result. No doubt Stanly is elected.

Reports received this morning (Friday) lead us to the conclusion that, Stanly is elected by a majority of 56 votes

While we cheerfully submit to the will of the majority, it is painful to reflect, that, our defeat is attributable to ourselves—to those professedly acting with the Democratic party, but declaratively, by their acts, aiding and abetting our opponents.

Wayne county has had it in her power to elect their man, but unfortunately, when too late, they find this out, and are left for two years longer, to lament over their apathy and want of zeal, in a contest which held out to them a certain victory.

To those of Wayne, who stood firm and unmoved in the hour of trial great praise is due, many, we know, despaired of success, when they contemplated the LARGE MAJORITY against which we had to contend, and some, we are sorry to say, remained silent, while others, regardless of their own and their party's interest, actually voted against us. But notwithstanding the fact that, the Whigs have elected their man, yet they cannot deny that, Democratic principles are rapidly gaining ground, and are tending to ultimate triumph. In this District where Taylor received 1091 (votes) and Donnell 369, the *eloquent* Stanly is reduced to the pitiful majority of only 56—This fact itself gives inexpressible satisfaction, and admonishes us to wait with patience the event, which is destined to place this district in the hands of Democracy. Perseverance leads to victory.

Remember fellow citizens that in union there is strength! Let it be the aim of every man to heal any wounds that may have resulted from the late contest. Abstain from all harsh invectives, one against another, keep your armor bright; and prepare to present to the foe an undivided front, when duty to your country, shall again call you into action.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A believer in the Divine law" has been received We regret that the name assumed by the writer is so far at variance with the letter and spirit of this communication, as to render it somewhat objectionable, and on this account we respectfully decline its publication.

We are anxious to oblige all correspondents by inserting their communications in our columns, when they are free from objectionable language, and are calculated to amuse or instruct, but we can not insert anything, which has a tendency to impregnate the mind with unchaste ideas.

Correspondents will please let their real name accompany their communications.

All communications for the Patriot should reach the office, on the Thursday preceding the day of publication, otherwise they may not be inserted.

ABOLITION.

From our exchanges we learn that a concerted plan is on foot, whereby Abolition Circulars may the more easily find circulation in the southern States, and in South Carolina particularly.

A man named Barrett, a native of Ohio, has been arrested at Spartansburg, S. C., for circulating these incendiary documents. One of these circulars signed "Brutus," it seems, from letters found in Barrett's possession was prepared and printed at Cin- [illegible] it

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

In our last number we quoted from the Democratic Irishman, some of his opinions concerning royalty, and the manner in which it should be received by the inhabitants of the fairest, most fertile, but most oppressed island on the face of the globe. As we are in a free land, as we are not *now* a subject of Queen Victoria, we can speak of her as a ruler, as we please.

Queen Victoria is at the head of the most corrupt Government that ever wielded power. As such we hope the sons of Erin will receive her We would not have them meet her in battle array, nor would we have them do anything to insult her majesty or injure her person—she is an individual and a lady, the person of which should always be held sacred. But for the streets of Belfast, Dublin, and Cork, canopied with a thousand colors, and made alive with the coaches of the nobility and their *liveried slaves*. We would collect from Antrim, Down, and Derry, the starved, the unclad millions of their peasantry, as ornaments for the streets of Belfast—fit representation of her oppressive, unjust, unholy laws; and fit objects for royal eyes to gaze upon. We would request her to visit the deserted abodes of O'Brien, O'Donohoe, Meagher and M'Manus—the exiled victims of her vindictive laws of which SHE is the executrix.

Has she a woman's heart—a woman's soul—a woman's conscience? Then let her be met by the wives of those Martyrs to the cause of liberty, and as she gazes on their pallid cheek, their tear-bedimed eye and their sable garments, let an arrow of remorse pierce her conscience, and may a double portion of their sorrow be hers, until she lay aside her regalia, until Ireland become what she of right ought to be—a free and independent Country.

ANNEXATION.

The annexation of Canada to this country is begining to engage the attention of the public mind. Gen. Scott, we hear, has written a second letter in favor of the measure, in which he disapproves any connection with the Mexican race.

The delegation from North Carolina, in the next Congress will stand as follows:

WHIGS.	DEMOCRATS.
J. P. Caldwell,	Abraham W. Venable,
David Outlaw,	J. R. J. Daniel,
A. H. Shepard,	William S. Ashe,
Edmund Deberry,	
Edward Stanly,	

T. L. Clingman, (Whig) is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso as unconstitutional, and anti-Badger.

What Mr. Bennett thinks of President Taylor and his Cabinet.

The following extract is from the New York Herald, a neutral paper, and one of the first journals in the country to hoist "Old Zach" for the Presidency. He says that Gen. Taylor could manage "Mexicans and mules," but seemes to doubt his firmness and ability to manage the affairs of the Government. These remarks, coming as they do, from one who supported General Taylor's claims for the responsible office he now fills, are entitled to the serious consideration of every unprejudiced mind. But to the extract.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

Within the last few weeks it has been quite apparent that a great change has taken place in many quarters in the impression entertained of the present administration. An idea that the President has given too much power to his cabinet, and tacitly permitted it to accomplish their own purposes, begins to prevail. Now, no doubt it was quite a matter of necessity that a great deal of discretionary power should have been reposed in the hands of the cabinet. Probably the action of General Taylor in this respect has differed very little from that pursued by every President who came into office, "without friends to reward or enemies to punish." Yet with all the purity of conduct attributed to the President, and an honest and genuine disposition to be guided by strict rectitude in the administration of the government, a large portion of the people, and a considerable portion of the press of both parties, seem to have lost respect for his character and station Whence springs this strange revolution in public sentiment and public feeling? We are very strongly inclined to [illegible] spect that the present cabinet have been [illegible] intent upon effecting their own indi- [illegible] aims—that, true to the instincts of [illegible] ass to which they belong, they have [illegible] desirous of building up section- [illegible] and rewarding the services or [illegible] the stomachs of their own po- [illegible] sonal friends, than of advanc- [illegible] ion of General Taylor's ad- [illegible] d the public interest. It [illegible] at they have regarded the [illegible] game—as a tremendous [illegible] piraculous draught in the [illegible] destined for their special [illegible] eem to have estimated this [illegible] energetic, thoughtful old [illegible] ere akin to that jolly, good- [illegible] humbugged monarch, who [illegible] talized in song:

[illegible] e was a merry old soul,
[illegible] old soul was he:
[illegible] or his bottle, he called for his glass,
[illegible] called for his fiddlers three."

[illegible] object apparently actuates the [illegible] general, and that is to provide [illegible] friends. The department of the Secretary of State has been managed with some degree of ability and dignity But the egregious blunders of the present head of the Post Office Department have properly provoked the scorn and indignation of the intelligence of the country. Nor has the Department of the Interior been in a much better predicament. The Navy Department has a nominal head, and the best proof of its efficiency is presented in the blunder made about the Franklin expedition, which was ordered one day and countermanded the next.

Gen. Taylor's administration is seriously assailed His success has been put in jeopardy. From the causes to which we have alluded, public confidence begins to falter. With the prospect now before us no one can hope for a majority in Congress in favor of the present cabinet. That is quite certain. What is to be done? The hero of the field of Buena Vista must come up to the point at once. He must himself comprehend the real nature of his position—He is not a party President, but he has been used as if he were a party President The only safety of the President is, to relieve himself from the embarrassments and difficulties into which he has been precipitated by men who have placed him in a false position, and made him appear to have violated his own frank, voluntary and solemn pledges. He must be himself the President. He cannot be ignorant of the proper mode of freeing himself from the danger of a false position; and who can doubt his nerve to use the appropriate means at the appropriate time? He knew how to manage Mexicans—he also knows how to manage mules.

From the Savannah Georgian, (Extra) 1st instant.

Reports of Further Depradations in Florida.

From passengers by the Florida boat we learn that another express arrived at Palatka, just as the boat was leaving giving information of the murder by the Indians, of six or seven negroes, the property of some of the settlers on the Mantee, between Tampa Bay and Charlotte's Harbor. It is stated that the Indians first attempted to carry off the negroes, but they resisting were killed upon the spot.

It is further reported that the company of troops from Tampa, with a few volunteers, came upon the trail of the Indians and pursued it to the banks of a stream, (the name of which we did not learn,) where the bridge used for crossing had been destroyed, and the Indians, to the number of one hundred, appeared on the opposite side, armed and painted, giving the war whoop, daring the troops to cross. Being so small a number in comparrison to the Indians, the troops felt obliged to decline the invitation, and returned to Tampa.

These reports, which are said to be well authenticated evince a disposition to hostility we have heretofore suggested, and of another regular outbreak.

An editorial in the Jacksonville News of the 28th July, written before the receipt of the news by the last express, intimates that these depredations are not the consequence of a general rising of the Seminole nation, stating as reasons, that Billy Bow Legs, one of the principal chiefs, had been met by the United States troops from Tampa, who solemnly disclaimed all participrtion in the affair, and charged it upon a band of outlaws of the tribe.

All the plantations are deserted, and the frontier towns along the St Johns, Lake Monroe, &c. are placed under military discipline. Dwellings on plantations most exposed are being picketed in, as during the last war.

For a long time the Indians have had every opportunity of providing themselves with the means of defence. They have been laying up provisions, and have secured a full supply of powder and lead. They have increased in numbers and feel themselves ready for another attempt to gain full possession of the country.

It is rumored, but we do not credit it, that re inforcements of other Indians have made their way into Florida, from Alabama and other quarters. There were a few Indians left in West Florida who might have joined the Seminoles, but their numbers were few, and unimportant.

Whether our details are strictly correct or not, one thing is certain—they are believed in Florida, and the authorities of the State are promptly acting in reference to this belief.

Gov. Mosely has issued a requisition for a large number of volunteers, and will prosecute a war of removal or extermination. We have heard of the requisition amounting to the number of five hundred, and that if necessary it will be further increased—One company has already left Tallahassee. One hundred men will be mustered into service at Jacksonville, by Col. Pons tomorrow, and double that number we learn are in readiness. Requisitions have likewise been made on the other counties in East Florida. There will be no lack of volunteers from the State. And from the well known character of Gov Mosely, we are satisfied that the Indians will be removed—if not by the General Government, by the State Authorities.

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Clingman, (W.) No opposition.

Cherokee,	000
Macon,	000
Haywood,	000
Buncombe,	000
Henderson,	000
Rutherford,	000
Burke,	000
McDowell,	000
Yancy,	000
Cleveland,	000
Caldwell,	000

SECOND DISTRICT.

	J. P. Caldwell. (W.)	Hull. (D.)
Ashe,	000	000
Wilkes,	000	000
Surry,	000	000
Davie,	000	000
Rowan,	000	000
Iredell,	000	000
Catawba,	000	000
	0000	0000
	0000	
Cald. maj.	000	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Caldwell. (D.)	Deberry. (W.)
Lincoln & Gaston,	000	000
Mecklenburg and Union,	000	000
Stanly,	000	000
Cabarrus,	000	000
Montgomery,	000	000
Richmond,	000	000
Anson,	538	10.0
Moore,	545	525
	000	000
		000
		000

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Shepard. (W.)	Keene. (D.)
Stokes,	604	805
Rockingham,	000	000
Guilford,	1326	332
Randolph,	000	000
Davidson,	000	000
	00000	0000
	0000	
Shepard's maj,	000	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Venable. (D.)	Nash. (W.)
Granville,	960	904
Caswell,	1016	262
Person,	319 maj.	
Orange,		43 maj.
Chatham,	824	1200
	1319	2409
	2409	
Venable's maj.	710	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Daniel. (D.)	Clarke. (D.)
Wake,	823	896
Franklin,	624	210
Warren,	000	000
Halifax,	000	000
Edgecombe,	792	467
Nash,	450	375
Johnston	644	404
	0000	0000
	0000	
Daniel's maj.	0000	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Ashe, (D.)	Reid, (D.)
Cumberland,	839	521
Robeson,	000	000
Columbus,	000	000
Bladen,	305	241
Brunswick,	175	13
New Hanover,	1016	45
Sampson,	539	721
Duplin,	159 maj.	
Onslow,	000	000
	0000	0000
	0000	
Ashe's maj.	0000	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Stanly, (W.)	Lane, (D.)
Wayne,	291	1078
Greene,		19 maj.
Lenoir,	270	437
Jones,	210	132
Craven,	673	686
Carteret,	197	110
Beaufort,	847	577
Pitt,	702	605
Hyde,	464	328
Washington,	336	188
Tyrrell,	384	89
	0000	0000
	0000	
	0000	

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Person. (D.)	Outlaw. (W.)
Northampton,	531	468
Pasquotank,		301 maj.
Perquimans,		138 maj.
Camden,		430 maj
Bertie,		169 maj.
Hertford,		58 maj.
Gates,		25 maj.
Chowan,		50 maj
Martin.	219 maj.	
Currituck,	000	000
	0000	0000
		0000
Outlaw's maj.		0000

From the Washington Union.

EQUALIZATION.

"What is that, that darkens the hole?"
"By Cot, if the tail preaks, you will find out."
Ramsey.

The new system of equalization introduced by the Second Washington, through the cow-pasture cabinet—that body of distinguished statesmen holding their councils of late beneath the trees in the vicinity of Old Whitey's stable—is one of the most extraordinary methods of getting rid of democratic clerks that we have ever heard of in any civilized country. In the first place, the whole doctrine of equalization is but a specious plan of carrying out in its most offensive form what has heretofore been styled by the whig party the *odious doctrine of proscription for opinion's sake.* Men, when they have determined to violate their pledges, always endeavor to excuse themselves for their breach of faith by substituting other terms for the good old Saxon ones which centuries have affixed to such deeds, and by pleading circumstances and motives in extenuation that would be laughed out of court even in the Sandwich Islands.

On the same principle that governs their reasoning upon this subject a man who committed murder might be excused upon the plea that he had only stopped his neighbor's breath; and a robber might be pardoned upon the ground that he had only relieved an overburdened pocket of a portion of yellow dirt.

The Second Washington, when he came into power, had no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. He was a whig but not an ultra whig. He went in for the constitution as it came from the hands of the conscript fathers; and in the execution of the office of President, he determined rather to endorse the will of the people as expressed in laws passed by their representatives in Congress assembled, than to shape legislation by any expression or action of his own. He determined to sit like a military weathercock upon the spire of the republic, to point out the direction of the wind, rather than to raise a respectable breeze of his own. After a close reading of all his letters and speeches, we come to the conclusion that he had determined to be as much of a nobody, and to do as large a quantity of nothing as he possibly could during the little interlude of the general government christened by the National Intelligencer, and now generally known by the appellation of "the Heroic Age."

Seated in the place of the republic, hallowed by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, and so recently decorated in the person of Mr. Polk, he determined to throw off upon his cabinet the important duties of his station, and to require of them such action as would keep him quiet and prevent the crowd from pressing upon him. In this he has been eminently successful. The "Republic" stirs up the cabinet every morning and the cabinet obediently pokes out the clerks. The present administration has now made the government lose at least $500,000, by the abrupt dismissal and improper appointment of individuals to office who never should have been taken from their legitimate pursuits in the country.—In fact, we have heard of one officer who has offered $50 to any person who would teach him how to perform his duties.

It was a remark of the celebrated Mr Samuel Patch, of deep diving memory that "some things could be done as well as others;" and after mature consideration we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Patch was right—at least in these heroic days.

The Secretary of the Interior recently told a distinguished ex-member of Congress from Indiana the most eloquent and able debater of the last House of Representatives, that he cared nothing for the complaints of the people against the course pursued by this administration. So so—The Secretary, who was himself a fawning office seeker during the winter session of the last Congress now that he has got himself into a snug office, don't care a tinker's —— button for the complaints of the people. Thomas! Thomas! what are you about?

But does anybody know how Mr. Secretary of the Interior came to be appointed a member of the present cabinet? Does anybody know how it was done? Thus was it, as we are informed: The friends of Mr. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio the distinguished chairman of the Committe of Ways and Means of the last House, were pressing him sharply for the Treasury Department Two representatives of Georgia, aided by two smart young men, (clerks of the House,) managed to prevent the appointment of Thomas Butler King as Secretary of the Navy, by preoccupying the mind of the Second Washington with the grand idea that Mr. Crawford was the man from Georgia for a cabinet appointment; and to check-mate Vinton, without any love for Ewing, they presented the name of the last-named gentleman as the man from Ohio for the wool-sack.

The Second Washington, however, got wrathy with the contentions and bickerings, the plots and counterplots, of his managing adherents, and instantly appointed Mr. Crawford to the Department of War, and Solitude Ewing to the Interior. This clinched the nail with a vengeance; and of all the members of Gen. Harrison's cabinet, the Ohio Butcher found himself installed in the cabinet of the Second Washington, where he now insolently proclaims that he cares nothing for the complaints of the people.

Other things have also been done which astonish every free inquirer. Mr. Fenton, the printer of the late National Whig, a hard working and faithful mechanic, applied the other day to Wm A. Bradley, esq., the new postmaster of the city, for a messenger's place. Mr. Bradley told him that he ought to have something better—a clerkship, for instance, in one of the departments. Three hours afterwards, Mr. Fenton, it is said, was honored with an appointment as consul to Cowes. The recent appointment to the Recordership of the General Land Office is another instance of the strange way in which things are done at the capital. "Oliver Old School" put in his claim at an early day for Register of the Treasury. Allen A. Hall, esq., however, (who brought the Jackson electoral vote of Tennessee to Washington in 1828, and who received a lucrative office in 1841) received the prize. Oliver then put in for an auditorship, but in this met with but slight encouragement. Notwithstanding he held the office of Sergeant-at arms of the House of Representatives, which would not expire until December, 1849, he troubled the waters for an auditorship until he was placed in the situation of Recorder of the General Land Office, an office desired by his friend "Potomac" of the Baltimore Patriot, who was the first to persuade him to run for the office of Sergeant-at arms of the House of Representatives, and mainly instrumental in securing his election—"Potomac" had Messrs. Bell, Peyton, King, Barringer, Cabell, Thompson, Geo. Evans, John Davis, Tom Corwin, John Young, and John M Clayton for his backers. He had toiled early and late for Taylor—had been a whig editor in Tennessee, where Col. Laughlin, the old incumbent who held the office, was a democratic editor—had toiled for Taylor when Oliver Old-school opposed the nomination and election of the Second Washington, and, by every rule of whig ethics, should have been selected; but the race is not unto the swift, nor the battle to the strong, and the friends of the Second Washington find that he fulfils the prophecy of the celebrated Roman Consul alluded to by Gen. Harrison in his inaugural, to the letter The only difficulty now is, how "Oliver Oldschool" can fill two offices and get two pays. This problem remains to be worked out by the amiable men who come in under the wings of the verdant age, and must be settled upon Thompsonian principles.

Again, the appointment of Mons. Heudebert, late keeper of an oyster-house in what is called "Greasy Row," Jackson, Mississippi, to be CONSUL at the commercial city of Lyons, in France, has given the whigs of Mississippi a terrible griping in the patriotic regions and convinced them, that when the Second Washington came into the door, common sense jumped plump out of the window and tore his inexpressibles from straps to appetite. Heudebert desired "*the parting kiss*" from Mr. Collamer—he having applied for the office of postmaster at Jackson, and been refused, before he was made consul at Lyons—Whether he got in or not, we cannot say; but this much we do know: he brought on letters from the citizens of Jackson merely to enable him to get despatches to carry to France to pay his way, and the Secretary of State made him consul at Lyons. That the Senate may know who this consul is, we give an advertisement, published by him at Jackson in 1847. Oh! what an appointment, even for the heroic age! But, as Mrs. Partington justly remarked, 'pumpkins is pumpkins, and a boar cat with his whiskers cut will smell of frankincense as well as the best of the aristocracy."

Proclamation by James Heudebert, Grand Resturateur and Eatingmaster General of the State of Mississippi.

Whereas the undersigned is profoundly grateful to his numerous friends (something less than a million,) who have so liberally patronized him heretofore in his "humble efforts" to supply the wants of his fellowmen; and whereas he is sincerely anxious to demonstrate his gratitude to his generous patrons by affording them hereafter accommodations still more elegant and recherche:

Now, therefore, I James Henderbert, Restaurateur and Eatingmaster General as aforesaid, do hereby issue this my grand proclamation, making known to all whom it may concern, (may the devil take him it does not concern) that I have recently fitted up and have now open, a spacious and well provided restaurat, on Pearl street, one door west of Messrs Hilzheim's corner, and precisely in the centre of the city, where I will keep a constant supply of oysters, fresh fish, venison, beefsteaks, mutton-chops, ham and eggs, birds, coffee, &c. &c., which will be furnished to customers of the right sort (those who fork over) exactly at the right time and in the right way. This restaurat I have established not for the exclusive accommodation of particular friends, but for the recreation of all creation and hence all are invited to come and partake, not "without price," but for a very small price.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Grand Restaurat, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1847.

God, Liberty, and Clay?

J. HEUDERBERT.

We understand that the former incumbent of the consulship of Lyons was a native of Virginia, and appointed by John Quincy Adams. He is said to be a gentleman of refined mind and of high standing in the circles of Lyons—*Mississippian.*

Our information is principally derived from whigs. We see the head and the tail quarrelling; we see the fur flying, and hear the deep anathemas hurled upon the "model President," without a murmur or a groan. As the men who have deceived the American people make their bed, so may they *lie;* and the worst wish we have for them is, that they may live to feel the iron that truth and honesty will force through their blubber in the last spasms of the

"HEROIC AGE."

The Cholera is said to be abating in the Northern cities.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Sun, 3d inst.

ARRVIL OF THE CAMBRIA.

7 Days Later from Europe.

The following dispatch reached us from our correspondent at St. John's at 2 o'clock this morning:

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Aug. 2—9 p. m.

The Steamer Cambria with one week's later intelligence from Europe, arrived at Halifax this morning at 3 o'clock, and will be due at Boston to-morrow at 4 P. M.—The express with the news reached here this evening at 8 1-2 o'clock.

The Cambria spoke the Niagara 15 hours out from Liverpool.

ENGLAND.

The Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th of August.

The motion which Lord Brougham previously announced his intention of making in reference to the French expedition to Rome, was laid on the Peer's table on Friday. The resolutions embraced a wide range of subjects: and implied direct censure on the foreign policy of the Government. Of this fact it is understood that the envoys and agents of Northern Italy and Sicily will be duly notified.

During the last week there were 339 deaths of cholera reported in London, double the number of the preceding week.—Along the whole of the Southern Coast it is raging in a very malignant form, and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing.

IRELAND.

This country continues generally exempt from the scourge of the cholera.

On the 7th of July a very serious collision took place between a party of armed Orangemen and a party of Catholics near Castle Willan. The Orange party having celebrated the day at Tallymore, whilst passing a defile called Dally's Brae on their way home found themselves waylaved and all the Passes and surrounding hills occupied by innumerable Roman Catholics, armed with picks and fire-arms plainly contemplating a general massacre. The Protestants, aided by a small police, and the military stood upon the defence. They succeeded, after a short struggle in firing their way through the Pass. In the contest forty or fifty persons are said to have been killed and wounded on both sides—much the greater number being Roman Catholics. Thirty eight Catholics were taken prisoners.

On Friday afterwards, two medical gentlemen drove through the country road about the scene of the contest for the purpose of administering relief to those who were wounded but were refused admittance into every house where they called.

The Cork Examiner, alluding to the *potato crop says that the disease has certainly* appeared in a few fields, but it is equally certain that the general crop is safe.

Offers of several private residences have been made for accommodation of her majesty during her sojourn at Cork, but have been generously declined.

FRANCE.

The committee of the Legislative Assembly to which the question of prorogation was referred, has come to the unanimous decision of recommending, that the Assembly should be prorogued from the 15th August to the 15th October.

It is understood that the agents of the Socialists, undismayed by their previous reverses are still very active in making proselytes among the peasantry.

The Nationelle announced that the Prince of Canona, son of Lucien Bonaparte, and ex President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, had been arrested at Orleans, by order of the Government.

It is said that having claims against his cousin Louis Napoleon, for money lent in aid of his election, the Prince came to France to demand it, the cousin's conduct against Rome having stirred up his anger. The Prince however, it is believed will not be imprisoned, but forced to embark either for England or America.

The election to fill 35 vacancies in the Legislative Assembly has turned out much more favorable to the Government than was anticipated. With one exception, all of the newly elected members will support the Government as long as a majority holds together.

The questions of a Consulate for life—the Empire—Henry the fifth, and the Count de Paris—are openly discussed in the Assembly. A change of Ministers is considered an event almost certain to occur within a very short time.

The progress of investigating the affairs of the 13th of June has become active, owing to some arrests recently made there having been a discovery of an important correspondence. We hear also of revelations which would increase the number of the accused.

ITALY.

The Pope has addressed an authograph letter to General Oudinot on the occasion of receiving from him the keys of the city of Rome. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order in Rome, and expresses a hope that Divine Providence will remove any difficulties that may still exist.

He adds that he has not ceased to direct his prayers to Heaven for the General the city and the French nation. This letter was dated Gaeta July 5th Cardinal Piroli and the Marques of Cachoti had arrived at Rome from Gaeta on the 8th.

Preparations are making at Rome which leads to the supposition that Pius is expected to return to the Querenial, all the wounded having been removed from that place. The French are doing all they can, and distributing money freely to get up a cry in his favor, but in vain.

The Roman troops which had agreed at first to do duty conjointly with the French, are leaving and the whole remaining force of Roman soldiers is less than one thousand. Of these latter many were anxious to leave but General Oudinot would not permit it.

The Pope's engineer's having been asked to make a demonstration in his favor, refused, preferring to quit the service. Thirty-nine out of forty-three resigned, and the whole rank and file disbanded.

The same thing occurred in the artillery—all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a sergeant, giving as a reason that the authorities had refused to give them any precise guarantee as to the protection of the rights of the people. Garabaldi succeeded in making his escape from the French division, which was put upon a false scent. He is now in the mountains of Abruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome he had secured a large quantity of amunition and military stores.

Another account states that Garabaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he has been joined by another body of troops, and formed, it is said, a body of 20 000 men.

The recent expedition against Venice has been discontinued in consequence of the fatal prevalence of fever and other sickness amongst the Austrian troops, caused by excessive heat and hard work.

HUNGARY.

The Turkish ambassador at Paris is said to have received on the 19th, by courier, that the Polish General Bem, had again completely defeated the Russian forces.

Advices from Vienna of the 13th July, state that Buda Pesth surrendered to the Austrian and Russian troops on the 11th, without resistance.

From a report of Gen. Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th before Comorn, between the Hungarians forces and the combined armies. The Magyars fought fiercely, but the Austrians claim the victory.

Another account of this battle state that 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Hungarians and the loss sustained by the latter in artillery men may be estimated among the circumstances. Nothing could be more complete than the defeat of the united Russian and Austrian armies under Haynau. He was obliged to fall back on Raab, where his headquarters are at present, which city is filled with wounded, 5 000 of whom he has been obliged to send to Presburg. But for the timely arrival of the Prussians to cover his retreat, Haynau and his staff would have been captured.

HON. EDWARD STANLEY.

A friend has forwarded to us a handbill containing an incoherent and scurrilous letter, bearing the name of the Hon. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina which purports to be a denial on his part of certain charges against him to the effect that he is in favor of the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In this address we find the following sentence:

I understand the "*Union*" at Washington city is also making similar charges—the *Union*, edited by Burke, whom I charged, in the House of Representatives, to his face, with being an ally and friend of abolitionists!!

We have no recollection of the fact that Mr. Stanley charged us to our face, in the House of Representatives, "with being an ally and friend of abolitionists." If he did so charge us, he was unquestionably told to *his* face *that there was not a particle of truth in the charge.* If Mr Stanly made such a charge against us, it was utterly untrue and he was doubtless so informed.—We have never been the ally nor the friend of the abolitionists; and when the Hon. Edward Stanly makes a statement of that kind, he has no better authority for it than his own imagination, or the fabrication of some compeer in the work of detraction.

Again, Mr. Stanly says:

"In Congress I was regarded by Burke & Co as an '*ultra southern man.*'"

He is equally in error in this statement, so far as we are concerned. We never regarded Mr. Stanly as an "*ultra southern man.*" On the contrary, we *knew* him to be not only treacherous to the South, but constantly *acting in alliance with the abolitionists and anti slavery whigs of the North.* When he and we were members of the House together, he was acting in political alliance with Joshua R Giddings, Wm Slade, and John Q Adams, then the three most notorious abolitionists in that body, and in the United States. On all party questions he voted with them, and against us and the democratic party to which we were attached. He was then playing his part in that treacherous game by which the South has at last been betrayed. He *knew* that Messrs. Adams, Winthrop, Fillmore, and *every northern whig*, were against the South on every question relating to slavery. He knew that they were for receiving abolition petitions, and agitating the question of slavery. *And he also knew that we voted for the twenty first rule, and in favor of every proposition designed to put down the abolitionists, and put an end to the nuisance of abolition petitions.* He knew that our votes were *always* to be found on the same side with those of Messrs. Pickens, Rhett, and other distinguished southern members, on all questions relating to slavery. And yet *he* has the effrontery to charge us with being the "ally and friend of abolitionists!" His allegation with regard to us is utterly without foundation, *but it is literally true as applied to himself.—Union.*

CABINET REVENGE—SLAUGHTER OF MORE CLERKS.

The cabinet—viz: John M. Clayton, William M. Meredith, Reverdy Johnson, Thomas Ewing, &c, with Zachary Taylor, the eighth constituent element of that distinguished body—have proclaimed through their organ, the *Republic*, and through sundry letter-writers in their confidence, corresponding with whig papers at a distance, that if the democracy does not stop the assaults of the *Union* upon them, the aforesaid cabinet, *they will revenge themselves by removing poor innocent democratic clerks.* And in accordance with this high-minded and manly resolution, these honorable gentlemen are now engaged in the disgraceful butchery which is daily practised under the government. The axe now swings without remorse. These honorable gentlemen have, if their accredited organ is to be believed, become desperate, and the poor clerks are doomed to be sacrificed if they will not stifle the voice of the *Union*; hence, in accordance with this magnanimous resolution of the honorable men now in the possession of the government of a republic of 22,000 000 of people, they have begun the work of revenge. A few days since, 18 clerks were brought to the block in the Land Office. And on Saturday five more were decapitated in the Pension Office: Mr. Wiley, in the Second Comptroller's Office; and William Smith, esq., in the Patent Office. These executions have taken place because the very honorable gentlemen in power cannot in any other way silence the democratic press. They cannot muzzle us by law. They dare not do it by a military force after the fashion of the President of France. And hence they seek to shut our mouths by putting our friends to political death. It is by such base and infamous motives that the Taylor cabinet is influenced, if its organs are to be believed. Shame on such mean, paltry, and dishonorable conduct! The motives ascribed by their organ to the cabinet for their ruthless proscription would be too pitiful to justify the malice of schoolboys. And yet such men wield the destiny of this great nation. Was there ever before such degradation? What country was ever so humiliated?—*Union.*

From the Washington Union.

Important and Significant.

The Boston Atlas is the leading and most influential whig paper in New England. It is known to be very friendly to Abbot Lawrence, the new minister to England, and probably does not express sentiments on the subject of slavery which that gentleman does not entertain and approve. And we will give the Atlas the justice of testifying to the frankness and candor with which it has expressed its views and opinions upon the subject of slavery on many occasions. It has sought to conceal the fact that it is itself opposed to the further extension of slavery—or, in other words, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; not that its sentiments and opinions are held in common by the whole whig party of the North. We like this bold and manly candor, so rare in the press devoted to the same politics with the Atlas. It is worthy of a paper which seeks no concealment of its principles nor of its opinions. We are, therefore, gratified to see in the Atlas of the 28 inst. the following paragraph announcing its course and that of the whig party upon the slavery question. It admits of no room for mistake upon that subject. It may be regarded as an authoritative announcement of the position and intentions of Messrs. Webster, Winthrop, Lawrence, and the whole whig party of the North, upon the great question now agitating the Union so fearfully.

From the Boston Atlas of July 28.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Our readers will bear us evidence that we have endeavored to present the slavery extension question fairly and candidly. We have stated what every person *knows* to be true—that *every* whig member of Congress from the free States would vote in favor of excluding slavery from the territories of the Union, and would exercise his talents and influence to effect such a result. We know of no whig paper in the free States that does not stand uncompromisingly upon the platform of the non-extension of slavery. We know of no whig that does not. We now believe that a large proportion of the democratic congressmen from the free States will take the same position. There are members from Indiana Illinois, and Michigan, who will go against freedom; while, on the other hand, there are whig members from slave States who will vote for it. Mr. Clay, we believe, will; so will the two whig senators from Delaware; and Mr. Houston, the representative of that gallant State, has always voted for it. There is no doubt that General Taylor will affix his signature to a bill containing the proviso. WE LOOK UPON THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF SLAVERY UPON THIS CONTINENT AS A MORAL IMPOSSIBILITY!

These admissions are as remarkable and significant as they are bold, frank, and to the point. The Atlas announces that it is itself uncompromisingly opposed to the admission of slavery in the Territories: and it adds: We know of *no whig paper in the free States that does not stand uncompromisingly upon the platform of the non-extension of slavery* WE KNOW OF NO WHIG THAT DOES NOT." But the admission in relation to the course of Gen Taylor is most important. It says: "THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT GENERAL TAYLOR WILL AFFIX HIS SIGNATURE TO A BILL CONTAINING THE [WILMOT] PROVISO."

Such is the declaration of the leading press of the administration in New England in relation to Gen. Taylor's purpose in reference to the Wilmot Proviso. And who can doubt that it has been made by the authority and with the approbation of General Taylor? Let it be remembered that it comes from the confidential press of Abbot Lawrence, recently appointed by General Taylor minister to England. Let it also be remembered that Abbot Lawrence, during the late canvass, assured the people of New England that he had in his possession a private letter from General Taylor pledging the latter that he would sign a bill containing the Wilmot Proviso, in the event of his election and the passage of such a bill by Congress. Is there now any longer doubt upon the subject? We believe not. We think, notwithstanding the quibles, subterfuges, and prevarications of Gen. Taylor's personal organ in this city, the *Republic*, which compare meanly enough with the frank and manly candor of the Atlas, *that it is now certain that Gen. Taylor will approve the Wilmot Proviso.*

What now becomes of the tricks and subterfuges of the southern whig press on this subject? What becomes of their cry of "disgusting coalition?" And what a deeper shade of baseness is added to the libels upon the democratic party, concocted and circulated by Truman Smith? THE SOUTH HAS BEEN BETRAYED BY SOUTHERN WHIGS, AND THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH SHOULD HOLD THEIR BETRAYERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS TREACHEROUS DESERTION OF THEIR INTERESTS.

An American Fleet Ordered to Havana.

THE NEW ORLEANS ABDUCTION CASE. It appears that Commodore Parker has been ordered to proceed with the home squadron to Cuba, and demand the release of the Spaniard, Francisco Rey, who was abducted, as alleged, from New Orleans, through the instrumentality of the Spanish Consul at that port and, conveyed clandestinely to Havana.

From the Commercial.

WILMINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

NAVAL STORES.			
Yellow Dipping	2 20	a	2 25
New Virgin Dipping	2 80	a	3 00
Hard	1 15	a	
Spirits Tur. pr gal.		a	25
Tar	1 25	a	1 30
Pitch	90	a	1 00
Rosin, No 1.	2 00	a	3 00
" No. 2.	90	a	1 00
" No. 3.	55	a	60
Varnish	20	a	25
TIMBER.			
Inferior	3 00	a	
Fair quality	4 00	a	5 00
LUMBER, STEAM MILL.			
Wide boards, plank, &c.	10 00	a	11 00
Floor Boards	12 00	a	14 00
LUMBER, RIVER.			
Floor Boards	7 00	a	8 00
Wide Boards		a	5 00
Scantling	3 50	a	4 00
RICE.			
Rough	75	a	80
Cleaned	3 00	a	3 25
STAVES.			
W.O. Hhd, rough—none	8 50	a	9 00
" " dressed	12 00	a	16 00
" " barrel	7 00	a	8 00
R.O Hhd. rough	8 00	a	8 50
" " dressed	11 00	a	
SHINGLES.			
Common	80	a	90
Contract	4 00	a	5 00
PEAS.			
B. E. Peas	65	a	70
Pea Nuts	50	a	75
SUGAR.			
New Orleans	5	a	5 1-2
Porto Rico	4 1-2	a	9 1-2
COFFEE.			
St. Domingo	6	a	
Rio	7 1-2	a	8
Java	10	a	11
Laguria	8	a	8 1-4
Cuba	7	a	
MOLASSES.			
New Orleans		a	
Cuba cargo	19	a	22
SALT.			
Bonaire	16	a	17
Liverpool	1 15	a	
SPIRITS.			
N. E. Rum	27	a	28
Common Gin	28	a	30
Whiskey	23	a	25
Apple Brandy	28	a	30
BACON.			
Hams, N. C.	8	a	8 1-8
" Western nominal	6	a	
Sides, N C	7	a	8
" Western	6	a	6 1-4
Shoulders, N. C.	6	a	7
" Western	5	a	5 1-2
DOMESTICS.			
Cotton Yarns	13	a	14
Cotton Oznaburgs	7	a	7 1-2
4-4 N. C. Sheetings	6	a	6 1-4
FLOUR.			
Fayetteville	4 75	a	5 50
Canal	7 00	a	7 50
Corn	60	a	65
Meal	60	a	65
Cotton, nominal		a	5 1-2
Butter	10	a	20
Cheese	7	a	9
Beeswax	20	a	21
Hay	55	a	75
Soap	4 1-2	a	58
Feathers	35	a	35 1-2
Lard	7 1-2	a	8
Lime	90	a	100

WILMINGTON MARKETS—Aug. 9.

Since Tuesday morning, very little produce of any kind has come to market; a few rafts of Timber and Turpentine have been sold:

TURPENTINE.—250 bbls. Turpentine were disposed of at the following prices, viz: $2. 25 per bbl. for Yellow Dip, and $3 per bbl for No. 1 Virgin Dip.

TIMBER.—2 rafts, one at $5 per M, the other at $7 per M, measurement.

Last sales of SPIRITS TURPENTINE were at 25 1-2c. per gallon, and Common Rosin at 55c. per bbl.

HAY.—75 bales North River Hay were disposed of at 60c. per cwt.

BACON AND CORN.—Supply equal to the demand. A small cart load of good hams brought $9,50 per cwt.

No further transactions in any other articles of produce that we are apprised of.

FREIGHTS.—To New York—Tar, Turpentine and Rosin 25c. per bbl.; Spirits Turpentine 40c. per bbl. Philadelphia, same as New York.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Aug. 6. The transactions in Cotton are 1000 bales at 7 1-2 a 10 1-2

Flour quiet, at $4.12 a 4 38 for prime and uninspected; $4,81 a 4 88 for common State and Western; 4,94 a $5 straight State and good Michagan; $5 a 5,12 for straight and good Ohio; $5,12 a 5,19 for Genesse; $5,63 a 5.88 for Ohio, and $6 a 6-50 for extra Genesse; Southern, $5,19 a 5,38.

Corn steady, at 57 a 59 for mixed, 60 for flat, and 61 a 62 for New River yellow.

Pork, $10.81 for mess and $9 for prime.

Naval Stores.—North County Turpentine has been in moderate request at $2,50 a 2,63, closing at the latter price. North county common Rosin has sold from 78 a 85c. in yard, and delivered. 700 bbls. Wilmington Rosin sold at 95c. a $1, afloat and delivered. White steady at $3 a 4 25. Spirits Turpentine 32 a 32 1-2. Tar dull at $1,88. City Pitch $1,19 a 1,25.

Rice.—In good demand, and prices are higher in consequence of the extensive use made by families in place of vegetables; the sales for the week are 1,300 tcs. at 3, 38 a $4, and closing firm at the latter price for prime descriptions.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

August 7. The Mercury says; 'About 500 bales of Cotton changed hands on Saturday and yesterday, at extremes from 9-1-2 a 10 1-4. Properly speaking, there is no market for the article, but the above prices were said to have been at an advance of 1-4 since the Cambria's advices.'

GET UP A CLUB!

And Secure a Free Copy!

ROBERT F. GREELEY'S

Splendid New Romance, entitled the

CHILD OF THE ISLANDS!

OR

SHIP-WRECKED GOLD SEEKERS!

Will appear immediately in successive numbers of the

NEW YORK LITERARY AMERICAN.

It is founded on the wild adventures of a party of California Gold seekers, who were wrecked on a desert island in the Pacific Ocean, and went through strange and thrilling scenes. It is believed that this is one of the most vivid and able works that has lately appeared. It will be COPY-RIGHTED. The Literary American is well known throughout the country as a moral and entertaining FAMILY NEWSPAPER, got up in the best style for binding and forming every year two large volumes of more than 1000 pages!

☞ Back numbers furnished to order.

TERMS.—Served in cities, 6 cents a week.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS,

One copy,	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Clubs of Ten,	20 00

and a free copy to the person getting up the club.

The best and cheapest way to subscribe is to get up a club.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

All persons who forward us Three Dollars for a year's subscription, to commence with the 1st Number of Vol. III (July 7, 1849), will be furnished with all the back numbers, containing Mayne Reid's Great Romance of "WAR LIFE," gratis.

☞ Send in your names and money at once, by mail, at our risk, to

G. P. QUACKENBOS,
105 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WE are authorised to announce CHS. J. NELSON of Waynesboro', as a Candidate for the office of Colonel, in the 40th Regiment, North Carolina Militia.

July 7, 1849.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE REV. P. HOWELL, will preach at Everittsville on the third Saturday and Sunday in August, and at Waynesboro on Monday and Tuesday of Court Week.

Goldsboro' July 14, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned for trading for a note, against Counsel Best, for 57 dollars and 37 1-2 cents, made payable to William Rouse, dated October 4th, 1848, as the said Counsel Best has given satisfaction for the same.

JOHN ROUSE.

August 4, 1849.

BLANKS,

OF EVERY kind neatly printed at the office of the "Goldsboro' Patriot."

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. R. FORD'S

MARBLE YARD,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Where will be found a full supply of

Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Building and Ornamental Marble of every Variety.

☞ All articles in his line forwarded to customers at his own risk. Orders left at the Patriot Office, Goldsboro', will be promptly attended to.

July, 21, 1849 14-1y

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Stores, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber and Naval Stores.

DAVID CASHWELL. JAS. R. BLOSSOM.

July, 1849. 13-1y

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

CASH DEALERS

IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Segars, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July, 1849. 13-1y

J. D. LOVE,

DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

Bedsteads, Chairs, Mattrasses, &c,

Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C.

July, 1849. 13-1y

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having concluded to continue the well known

CAROLINA HOUSE,

Thanks his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage and hopes that by strict attention to the wants of the traveling community, to merit a continuance of the same for the future.

BENJ. B. RUGGLES.

Wilmington, N. C., July, '49. 13-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. MARTIN. M. CRONLY.

July, 1849. 13-1y

WILL. A. GWYER,

General Agent, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores, and Turpentine.

Distillers and Merchants in this vicinity are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen for further particulars:

E. HANNUM, ESQ. B. BARNES, ESQ.
C. HALL, ESQ. S. GODWIN, ESQ.
L. PEACOCK.

All business entrusted to me will receive prompt aud personal attention.

July, 1849. 13-1y

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of New Hanover, Duplin and Wayne, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs Cashwell and Blossom's, on North Water Street, the most fashionable French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military fair stitch; also Congress and other Gaiters, and Shoes of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Wilmington, July 6, 1849. 13-1y

ELLIS & MITCHELL,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

CASH paid for CORN, MEAL, PEAS, and OATS.

Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt reply.

Address as above.

June 21, 1849. 11-1y

REFER TO

Gregory & Griswold, Goldsboro',
W. R. Musgrave, Waynesboro'.

POETICAL.

Written for the "Literary American."

LORD, GIVE US THY GRACE.

BY MRS. ANNA SALTUS.

Had I the wealth of posey,
For which in love I've striven,
Thine would the praise and glory be,
Father who art in Heaven.
The source whence knowledge ever springs
From Wisdom's boundless sea;
Where Science laves her giant wings,
And gains new strength from Thee.

The sun on his majestic way,
The moon in radiance bright;
Planets and stars in proud array,
Perfection's crown of light.
The flower's that decorate the sod,
The gems from earth are riven,
Glow in the light and might of God,
By His reflection given.

The hoary hills and mounts of fire,
The forest's lofty trees;
The fertile vale, the funeral pyre,
And overwhelming seas;
The myriad birds, that gladsome fill
The air with praise elate,
The flocks that range ten thousand hills,
On Thy discretion wait.

Empires and kingdoms fade away,
Nations arise and fall;
While one is crowned by freedom's sway
The prototype of all.
The high are levelled with the mean,
The mean exalted high;
Thy power rules the changing scene,
And none dare ask Thee why.

And man, to whom a great decree
Has given to fulfill
A high and happy destiny,
When guided by thy will:
An understanding that can see,
And ably comprehend,
Joys of free will and memory,
That death alone can end.

Oh! where those intellectual powers
Enriched by Heavenly grace,
How many fair and fragrant flowers
Would in thy fields have place!
Then would the humble poet dare
To wreathe around Thy shrine,
Immortal blossoms rich and rare,
Culled from those fields divine.

TO DEATH.

Methinks it were no pain to die
On such an eve, when such a sky
O'er-cannopies the West;
To gaze my fill on yon calm deep,
And, like an infant, fall asleep,
On earth, my mother's breast.

There's peace and welcome in yon sea
Of endless blue tranquility;
The clouds are living things:
I trace their veins of liquid gold,
I see them solemnly unfold
Their soft and fleecy wings.

These be the angels that convey
Us weary children of a day,
Life's tedious nothing o'er,—
Where neither passions come, nor woes,
To vex the genius of repose
On death's majestic shore.

No darkness there divides the sway
With startling dawn and dazzling day;
But gloriously serene
Are the interminable plans;—
One fixed, eternal sunset reigns
O'er the wide, silent scene.

I cannot doff all human fear;
I know thy greeting is severe
To this poor shell of clay;
Yet come, O Death! thy freezing kiss
Emancipates! thy rest is bliss!
I would I were away.

[From the German of Cluck.

THE LAST TIME OF ASKING.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber will please take notice that, if they do not settle up their accounts and take up their notes before, or during the week of Wayne County Court, said Notes and accounts will be handed over to an Attorney on the Monday after court for collection.

In order to indulge my old friends and former customers, I have allowed myself to undergo many privations as well as to sustain great losses, and I do hope they will respond promptly to the present call, nd prevent what will be equally unpleasant to themselves and to me.

Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Goldsboro', 12th May, 1849.

MONEY WANTED.

THE Subscriber having removed from Waynesboro' to Goldsboro,' most earnestly requests all who contracted debts with him while in Waynesboro', to settle the same either by cash or notes, without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given.

DAVID R. KENNEDY.

Goldsboro' July 14, 1849. 14—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.---WAYNE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1849.

Nancy Cogdell et als.
vs.
Kinchen Britt, adm'r. et als.
Petition for settlement.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Britt, William Britt, and Mary Edwards, three of the defendants, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Goldsboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in the town of Goldsboro', for six weeks, for the said defendants to come in and plead answer or demur: otherwise the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, John A. Green, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1849.

JNO. A. GREEN, Clerk.

June 12, 1849.

JAMES W. LANCASTER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Wayne, Johnston, Lenoir, and Green. Any business entrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

Particular attention will be paid to the collection of claims in this and the adjoining Counties.

April 14, 1849. 1

ROBERT P WARING,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,
Smithfield, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts holden in the Counties of Johnston, Wayne, Nash and Pitt.

All business entrusted to his care will be faithfully and punctually attended to.

*** Particular attention paid to the collection of claims in this and the adjoining Counties.

W. T. DORTCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.,

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Duplin, Wayne, Edgecomb and Nash Counties.

All business committed to his care will receive early attention.

April 21, 1849. 2-1y

THOMAS RICHARDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, an Solicitor in Chancery,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

DAVIS & PEACOCK.

THE Subscribers take this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, for the liberal patronage conferred upon them, in their respective spheres, Since they entered upon the arduous and responsible duties of their profession.

That they may be enabled, the more promptly to visit the sick, to whom they may be called, and by mutual consultation render their professional services more effective, in the cure of those diseases to which the human system is subject; they have concluded to unite their interests, and will therefore attend to all the duties of their profession, under the firm of Davis and Peacock.

They will be found at all times, when not professionally engaged, at their office, on East Centre Street, opposite Mr. Wm. Robinsons.

JNO. W. DAVIS. CALVIN PEACOCK.

Goldsboro' June 30, 1849. 12—tf.

DOCTOR DEWEY

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Wayne County.

To be found at the Office formerly occupied by Dr Evans. 1

Goldsboro', April 1849.

NEW GOODS----NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a large and general assortment of Fashionable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

GREGORY & GRISWOLD.

Goldsboro', April 27, 1849. 3-tf

JOHN A. GREEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE GENERALLY,

CANNOT be under-sold by any house in Goldsboro'. Their Store is at the old stand, on the corner of the old Neff building.

Goldsboro', April 1849. 1

JOB PRINTING.

BLANK WARRANTS, Appearance Bonds, Blank Deeds, Marriage Licenses, Blank Promissory Notes, Blank Bills of Exchange, Pamphlets, Cards, and general Job Printing, neatly executed at the office of the "Patriot."

Goldsboro', May 19.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED would most respectfully inform the citizens of Goldsboro', and the public generally, that his Stables have been recently refitted, and he is now ready to take any number of HORSES by the month, week, day, or single feed.

He is also prepared to send persons to any part of the State at the shortest notice.

Horses and Buggies, or Saddle Horses, in readiness for accommodation.

Charges moderate.

JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Goldsboro', April 21, 1849. 2-1

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Goldsboro', Quarter ending June 30, 1849.

B	King, Blunt
Barber, Noah	King, Ervin
Bradbury, Rev B H	L
Battle, Rev A J	Lancaster, Jas W 7
Beard, Jesse	Langston, Ira
Blackman, Frederick 4	M
Brock, Obid	Matthewes, O E
Best, Council	McCollum, David
Barfield, Theo	McIlwane, Jno S
Benton, Mrs Sarah	Maloon, Edmund
Boykin, D D	Matlock Watson & Co
C	N
Cobb, Bryant N	Neal, Jno H
Crawford, Geo H	R
D	Rouse, Miss Elizabeth
Dukes, Joseph A	Reid, Hugh K
E	Ransom, Isaac
Elis & Rountree	S
F	Scott, Mrs Elizabeth
Finlayson, & Thompson	Sherrod, Jno V
French, Levi	Smith, Gray
G	Scovill, Charles B
Gibbons, Rev H H	Snead, Miss Sarena
Garison, T C 2	Sneed, Miss M
H	T
Howell, Hamilton	Thomas, Admiral
Howell, Danniel L	Thomas, Jno
Hinson, Richard 2	Turlington, Wm H
Hoskins, Jno S	U
Heath, Wm L P & Co	Uzzell, Matthew
Heath, Wm L P	W
Hill, Dr Buckner L	Webb, Jno
Harris, Green	Wilkins, Thos C
Hamblet, Rich S	Washington, Wm H 2
I	Williams, Mrs Martha
Ingram, Joseph	Washington, Geo
J	Wood, Jas N
Journegan, F	Williams & Taylor
Jones, Ally	Wright, Robt
Johnson, John T	Wall, Bryant
K	Wall, William

Persons calling for letters in this list will please ask for advertised letters.

RUFUS EDMUNDSON, P. M.

RALEIGH BOOK BINDERY.

JOHN H. DeCARTERET, (Late Binder to the North Carolina Book Store,) respectfully informs the public generally, that he has purchased of Mr. TURNER all his Binding materials, and leased the Binding Room over the Book Store, where he is ready to receive any orders in his line.

All kinds of Binding done, from the best style down to the plainest.

Music bound on a new plan; Periodicals bound to match; Ruling done to any pattern, and all kind of Blank Books made to order; Libraries cleaned and repaired: Also, Port Folios, made good and strong, all of which will be executed with neatness and at the shortest notice.

All orders directed to the Subscriber will be attended to. J. H. DeC.

Raleigh, April 6, 1849. 1

N. B. Persons having work for Mr. DeCarteret, can have the same forwarded to him, free of charge, if left at this office

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH WALTERING (for a number of years Foreman in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Blacksmith Shop) respectfully announces to the citizens of North Carolina, that he is prepared to manufacture

Locks of all descriptions. Guns and Pistols, Carriage Springs, Mill-work, Brass Castings, and in short any thing in Machine and Blacksmith work. He is also prepared to execute Bell-hanging at the shortest notice

Also, has on hand an extensive assortment of Locks of all kinds at prices from 10 cents to 20 dollars; Edgetools—an assortment of Axes, Drawing-knives, Hatchets, Hammers, Files of varions descriptions, and a number of articles in his line too tedious to mention.

All orders faithfully executed at the lowest prices, and new work entrusted to his care will be warranted. Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice. His Establishment will be found at the Raleigh Railroad Depot.

Repairing in his line performed with neatness and despatch. Also, a general assortment of Guns and Pistols constantly on hand.

JOSEPH WALTERING.

Raleigh, May, 1849. 7

CHARLESTON HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, (late of the United States Hotel, Augusta, Geo.) having recently taken a Lease of the Charleston Hotel for a term of years, takes pleasure in stating, that the entire Establishment has been refitted, and furnished with new Furniture.

Improvements have also been made in the House, particularly in the Ladies Department.

The addition of a Reception Parlor, and the removal of the Ladies Drawing Room.

Which improvements, I am assured, will greatly add to the comfort of the guests of the House; and hopes, by strict attention on his own part, together with the officers of the House, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

DANIEL MIXER.

Charleston, April 10, 1849. 1

GODDIN & EZZELL,
CARPENTERS & JOINERS,
GOLDSBORO', N. C,

Would respectfully inform the liberal citizens of Wayne & adjoining counties, that they have opened the business of their profession, and would be thankful to receive a portion of their patronage.

N. B. Their work will in all cases be executed according to order or contract. Thus hoping to give satisfaction to all who may favor them, all orders will be punctually attended to through the Goldsboro' Post Office.

May 17, 1849. 6—1y

BOGART & TAYLOR,
BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Wayne and adjoining Counties, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. B. Sash Doors and Blinds constantly on hand. Repairing neatly done. All orders punctually attended to.

April 20, 1849. 2 1y

BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having located himself permanently in KINSTON, Lenoir County, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lenoir and the adjoining Counties: especially Lenoir, Green, Jones, Duplin and Wayne, and also to the citizens of Goldsboro' in particular, as a general workman in the aforesaid line. He is prepared to do any kind of Mason-work, such as

Brick-laying, Plastering, Stucco-work,

Or any thing connected with his line of business.

He has in his employment some of as good workmen as any man in the State, and from his own general experience in business, and by giving constant attention to his workmen, he is confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial.

Persons wishing to employ him, or to gain any information concerning his charges, will meet with prompt attention by addressing him as above.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

JAMES W. MORRIS.

Kinston, April 28. 3.

S. D. PHILLIPS

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his former patrons and friends for the liberal encouragement which he has received for some years past. He would also inform them that he has fitted up a new shop next door to the Odd Fellows Hall, where he will continue to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its varieties, and by strict attention to business and punctuality in the performance of his duties he hopes to merit a still greater share of public patronage.

☞ **Cutting** faithfully and neatly performed.

Goldsboro', April 28. 3-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Coachmaking business at his old stand in the Town of Greenville, where he has on hand and keeps constantly, an assortment of Rockaways Barouches and Buggies, of the latest style and finish, which cannot be surpassed. He has also in connection with his Coach Shop, a Harness Shop; so that he is prepared to furnish those who want with any kind of Vehicles and Harness, at the shortest notice. Persons in want will do well to give him a call as he is determined to sell low for cash or good notes.

Having in his employ first rate workmen of the different branches of his business, he will warrant all work done by him. Repairing done in the best manner and at short notice.

JAS. NELSON.

Greenville, Pitt Co., July 14, 1849. 14—1y

PROSPECTUS
FOR ENLARGING AND OTHERWISE IMPROVING
THE RALEIGH REGISTER,

THIS long established Whig Journal, having passed permanently into the hands of the present Editor, he has determined (provided sufficient encouragement be given) upon so enlarging its dimensions, as to make it contain nearly EIGHT COLUMNS more matter than it now does, and upon improving its appearance in such manner as to make it one of the

Largest and handsomest Sheets in the South!

To effect this object, it will require a considerable expenditure in the purchase of a new Press, new Type, and other necessary materials; and as we do not intend making any advance upon the present rates of subcription, we shall have to rely solely for remuneration upon accessions to our list We have issued this Prospectus with a view to the attainment of this object, and it is desired that our friends will exert themselves in procuring us subcriptions.

TERMS:

For the Semi-Weekly, $5, or $4,50, in advance.
" Weekly, $3, or $2,50, "

SEATON GALES.

July 11th.

Reading for the Million.

THE YANKEE BLADE,

A LARGE and handsome printed weekly journal: devoted to Literature, Art, Education, Morals, Criticism, Fun, News, &c. &c., Published every Saturday, at $2 00 per annum, IN ADVANCE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The "Blade" is edited by William Mathews, Esq. a facetious and able writer, though somewhat eccentric as an editor. * * * A capital weekly—one of the best papers received at this office.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

The keenest "Blade" of all Down East.—*Maine Farmer.*

An exceedingly neat folio sheet. The "Blade" is one of the true stuff; highly tempered, keen as a razor, and will cut its way deep into public favor. We like the fresh independent style of the editor.—*Portland Transcript.*

A brilliant Hebdomadal—one of the richest papers we receive from the East.—*St. Louis Gazette.*

** Address,

MATTHEWS, STEPHENS & CO.,
128 1-2, Washington street, Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.

THE Christian Parlor Magazine is issued monthly, and contains 32 royal octavo pages making a volume of 348 pages embellished with a steel and colored engraving, music, &c. Price, $2,00 a year in advance, $2,50 if paid after six months.

Any individual sending us five names may have the sixth copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

The co-operation of clergymen, and others favorable to the circulation of such a work I respectfully solicit.

Communications adopted to the object of the work, will be favorably received.

Newspapers advertising the work and sending us a copy of the advertisement, may have the Magazine for one year.

All communicaeions respecing the work may be addressed to D. Mead, No. 148 Nassau street (Tract House.

Individuals ordering the work will be particular to the office of The Christian Parlor Magazine, 184 Nassau street' New York.

LIEUTENANT MAYNE REID'S
GREAT ROMANCE
Founded on his Adventuers in the late Mexican War
ENTITLED,
WAR LIFE!
OR,
The Adventures of a Light-Infantry Officer,
Has been procured at a great expense by the Editor of the
New York Literary American,

And will be published in that paper of May 5, and the succeeding weeks. In the course of the work the storming of Vera Cruz, several Battles, and the Triumphal Entry into the City of Mexico are faithfully described. It is the most remarkable and interesting work that has appeared in the New York Press, and will be COPYRIGHTED

FOR THE LITERARY AMERICAN.

Back numbers furnished at the office.

TERMS.—Served every week in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and all the neighboring places for Six Cents a Week.

To Mail Subscribers, One copy,	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Six copies,	14 00
Ten copies,	20 00

Per annum, in advance.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

** Send in your names and money at once, by mail or otherwise, to the Literary American Office.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, EDITOR.

TO PRINTERS.

"MOUNTAIN BANNER" FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to devote his time to other business, offers for Sale his Press, Printing Materials, and all the necessary furnitnre and fixtures and pertrining to the Office. The Press is an excellent Super Royal Washington Press, to which is attached the Self-Rolling and Inking Machine. The Type consist of Pica and Burgeois, for the Paper; with a good assortment of Job Type, Cuts, Rules, &c. &c., in sufficient quantitie for any work that may offer in this part of the State, all in good condition.

For a Printer, with capacity for the Editorial Department, this would be a valuable investment. For further information, address, post-paid,

THOS. A. HAYDEN,
Rutherfordton N. C.

May 9. 46—tf.

THE TYPES, PRESS AND FIXTURES OF
The "Warrenton Reporter" Office,
FOR SALE.

HAVING determined on quitting the Printing Business, we now propose selling our Printing Press, Types and Fixtures, at a very low price for *cash*, or on a short credit for a part of the purchase money, with bond and approved security.

The Press and a part of the Type are considerably worn, but will do pretty fair work for two or three years to come. The Job and Advertising Type are in better condition, and will last many years. The Cases, Stands and other fixtures are very good. There is a sufficiency of type of all kinds for a village establishment. Warrenton is a desirable place to reside in, being remarkably healthy, and has as good society as any village in the State. We have been engaged in the publicetion of the Reporter for 21 years, and have been tolerably well sustained. We will sell at a price *so low*, that any one wishing to engage in the business would do well to call and see us, or address the Editor, *post paid*, Warrenton, N. C.

R. N. VERRELL, Editor & Proprietor.

April 21, 1849.

TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT BEING NOW CONCLUDED that GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

STANDS at the head of American Magazines, it becomes the duty of the publisher to show every Lady what amount of reading, and how many useful embellishments she will receive for three dollars.

Be not deceived by new beginners, who promise every thing and perform nothing. Now is about the season when the country will be deluged uged by prospectuses—making all kinds of promises. The ladys's Book has been published by the present proprietor for eighteen years—and he is well known to the public, and publishers throughout the United States. His promises are always kept, which is not the case with all other Magazines: for instance every Number he publishes a colored Fashion plate, gives sixty pages of reading matter, and sometimes more. There is not another Magazine published that does this. Sometimes with them the plates are colored, and again they are not—some months 60 pages and others 48. The result is obvious: the coloring of our Fashion plates alone, we say nothing of the Flowers and Cottages, cost us over $2000 in one year.

To omit this is certainly a saving, but is it just to subscribers—Is it honorable? We cannot practice such a deception. We were the first to give Fashion plates; we have hosts of imitators who boasts wonderfully; we have no need to bolster up the Lady's Own Book by such means. Paris Fashions as published in Paris the ladies of this country dare not weal. Therefore they are altered by one of our most fashionable dress makers to suit the more refined taste of American Ladies.

Compare our reading matter with any other Magazine; see which contains the most solid as well as pleasant reading. Our object is to elevate the female mind, to give tone, and to enable women to take that place in the community to which their worth entitles them.

Steel engravings in Godey's Lady's Book.

Two steel engravings in each number in one year, 24 one colored Fashion plate, 12 two pages of originally music printed separately, 24 Patterns for window curtains, and occasionally

A Colored Plate for Model Cottages, Model Cottages exterior and interior two engravings in each Number in one year, 21 extra Fashion plate on tinted paper one in each Number in one year, 12 Bonnet, Chemisette, Caps and Cuff patterns, say 50 three and four cuts of horsemanship for ladies in each Number in one year, 42 Chrochet work, Knitting, Netting, &c., say three in each Number in one year, 36 Engravings of churches—about four in one year

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Here we have in one year the large number of two hundred and twenty-eight engraveings, besides extras that we give occasionally of any matter that strikes us.

Reading matter in Godey's Lady's Book.

In each Number are sixty pages; in one year, seven hundred and twenty, equal to nine novels of ordinary size. Now these pages are the choice productions of the best male and female writers of the country, including a novel by Miss Leslie as well as the Treasury, and articles on health, by Mr. Hale. The above items, if purchased separately, would cost the purchaser twenty dollars. Besides all this, she will receive for the same three dollars,

The Lady's Dollar Newspaper Edited by Grace Greenwood.

A Paper of the ordinary size, Published at one dollar per year:

Making three publications in one month. The Lady's Dollar Newspaper contains the best poetry and the best stories, by the best authors. Receipts and Amusements—the latest Fashionable news from London and Paris, and a great variety of other interesting matter.

No other Magazine in the world gives so much that is good for so small a sum of money;—One hundred and forty four more pages in a year than the New York Magazines, and more useful and ornamental engravings each month than all the other Magazines together.

Terms of Godey's Lady's Book. Postage to be paid on all orders. 1 copy one month—any number that may be selected, 25 cts. 1 copy four months, one dollar. These terms are offered that any person may try the work before subscribing for a year, 1 copy one year which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, $3, two copies one year with the paper to each, $5: three copies and a copy without the paper, $6: five copies and a copy to the club $10.

To insure the Lady's Dollar paper with the Lady's Book, the money must be sent to the publisher's own office.

☞ Any paper copying the above advertisement will be entitled to an exchange with both publications.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

March, 30, 1849.

PROSPECTTS OF THE
AURORA,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,
Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferar hospes."

The subscriber designs to commence about the 1st of Nov. next. in the town of Wilmington. North Carolina. the publication of a SEMI-WEEKLY Newspaper, to be called the Aurora.

His aim is to create a paper worthy of the growing fortunes of that enterprising community. The plan differs materially from that of any now published there, or even in the State. First:—It will be more *literary* in its character. Secondly:—Owing no allegience to any party or sect of politicians. its political discussions will be impartial and candid.

The subscriber ventures to presume that hss political opinions are sufficiently known to render any declaration of them unnecessary. Having advocated the election of Gen. Trylor to the Presidency. he is disposed to give to his administration a fair trial; commending when he can, but censurwhen he must.

The *commercial* department of the *Aurora* will be attended to by some gentleman more competant in that line than the subscriber.

The Aurora will be printed with types and press entirely new. and in the neatest manner. Its size will be about that of the Daily New York Herald.

TERMS: Four dollars a year, or $2 for six months. Subscriptions will be due one month after the issue of the first number.

Postmasters sending eight subscribers, whose responsibility they will guarantee, will receive the Aurrora one year gratis.

All communications should be addressed to the subscriber at Pactolus Post Office, Pitt county, North Carolina, udtil the 1st of October next: after that date at Wilmington. HENRY I. TOOLE.

May 26, 1849.

BLANKS,

OF EVERY kind neatly printed at the office of the "Goldsboro' Patriot."

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE UNION;
A Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper;

Published at Washington, D. C., and devoted to Politics, Literature, and general intelligence.

ON and after the first day of Jnue next, the "UNION" will be published under the joint editorial management and control of the subscribers.

As both of the undersigned have been before the public in different stations—one of us for nearly half a century, and the other for several years—we believe it will not be deemed arrogant in us to suppose that anything more than a general declaration of our principles, and the course which we intend to pursue, will be necessary at this time.

The political character of the "UNION" will remain unchanged. As it has hitherto done from the date of its publication to the present time, it will continue to advocate the great principles of the democratic party as expounded by its illustrious founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and carried into successful practice in the administration of the government by subsequent democratic Presidents; principles which have secured for our beloved country an expansion, progress, and glory unexamp'ed in the history of ancient or cotemporary empires, and elevated it to the first rank among the nations of the earth. Those principles have been more fully developed in the original Prospectus which was published at the commencement of the publication of the "UNION," and re-published in its columns a few days ago. They demand a system of taxation and revenue which shall be equal and just upon all classes and individuals; oppressing none and favoring none; economy in the expenditure of the public moneys; the separation of the fiscal affairs of the general government from all connexion with State institutions or corporations created by itself; a strict con truction of the constitution, confining the several branches of the general government to their particular spheres of action, and requiring of all a faithful performance of duty; and especially demanding and insisting that the President of the United States shall not abducate his high powers and his responsibilities to an irresponsible cabal, under the name of a cabinet, who were not chosen by the people, and are not accountable to them at the ballot-box.

Such are, in general, the principles which the "UNION" will advocate; and, in performing the duties which they have jointly assumed, the undersigned are aware that, in the present crisis, it will devolve upon them to discuss the policy and measures of the party in power with freedom, and perhaps, on some occasions, with severity. But, in executing their high functions as conductors of the public press, they will not forget the dignity nor the amenities due to their position, while they perform their duty to the people with the firmness and fidelity which the occasion may demand.

Aware that the "UNION" is the sole organ at the seat of government, of the great democratic party, which represents the people of the United States not only in principles and sentiments, but also in numbers, the undersigned will endeavor to conduct it in that liberal and catholic spirit which the true interest of their country and party demand at their hands. They are not blind to the fact that in a republic so extensive as this, and embracing such a wide range of latitude and climate, different interests and different institutions must spring up apparently conflicting with each other, but, in reality, each contributing to the advancement of the whole. This apparent conflict of interests and institutions, of course, gives rise to sentiments and opinions as apparently diverse, but which, rightly understood, and under just restraint, can do no injury to each other. With regard to these conflicting sentiments and opinions, growing out of local causes and institutions it will be the object of the undersigned not to interfere, except to in*culcate concession and forbearance on all sides, and* to secure to each the just protection which the constitution promises to all.

Our endeavors will be to unite all the elements of the democratic party in support of its common principles, and in an effect to regain its ascendency, which has been lost by the mistaken trust and confidence which some of its members have reposed in a man, now occupying the presidency, who had gained high military honors in noble and patriotic causes, and who, in order to attain the highest civic honors, made promises and pledges which he has, from incapacity to fulfil his high duties, or from intentional design, grossly violated, thus betraying to the enemy those who confided in him, and bringing disgrace upon the Presidential office.

In carrying out these purposes and intentions, the undersigned feel that they shall stand in need of the active democracy of the country. The party in power has secured its ascendency *by a fraud upon the people*, and has most shamefully violated all the pledges which it made to attain power. It will endeavor to maintain its ascendency by the same unscrupulous means. It is the party representing the foreign sentiments and principles now too openly prevalent in this country, and which are at war with the principles of our government and with popular liberty. It is the party which always allies itself with every foreign enemy with which our country may happen to be at variance. It is the party that espoused the cause of Great Bretain in the war of 1812, and leagued with Mexico in the war of 1845. Sound political morality, fidelity to republicin principles, and that spirit of true patriotism which ever frowns upon treachery to one's country, require that this party shall be expelled from the power which it has gained by such reprehensible means, and is now exercising for such unjustifiable ends. And in this great work we invoke the energetic and untiring aid of every patriot and every friend to popular liberty and free government, assuring them that we shall endeavor not to be wanting in honest efforts to accomplish that part of the work of reform which may devolve on us.

But, while the "UNION" will be mainly devoted to politics, it will not overlook the demands of the domestic circle. It will contain all the important news of the day, and devote a reasonable portion of its columns to matters of interest relating to science, the arts, and general literature.

THOMAS RITCHIE,
EDMUND BURKE.

TERMS.

DAILY, per year, - - -	$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, (published tri-weekly during the session of Congress) -	$5 00
WEEKLY, - - - - - - - -	$2 00

Clubs will be furnished as follows:

Five copies of the DAILY, for	40 00
Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY,	20 00
Ten copies of the " "	35 00
Five copies of the WEEKLY,	8 00
Ten copies of the "	15 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us FIVE DAILY subscribers, with $50 enclosed, or five SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with $25 enclosed, or five WEEKLY subscribers, with $10 enclosed, will be entitled to retain 20 per cent. for their commission.

☞ In a few days agencies will be formed, one or more in each State of the Union, to procure subscriptions; and extra copies of the Prospectus will be transmitted to many of our friends in various section of the country, for the purpose of enlisting their best exertions for the extension of our subscription list

HENRY I. TOOLE.

WHEELRIGHT, UNDERTAKER, &c.

JOHN J. FOULKS would inform the public, that he is at all times ready to execute any job in his line, such as Cabinet Making, Undertaker, &c. and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

Goldsboro', May 17, 1849. 6—1y